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Korean People Will Annihilate Any Aggressors

Gen. So Chol of KPA Hits "Team Spirit '78"

(See related stories on page 4)

The U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army held a large offensive exercise on Mar. 16 close to the 2.5-mile-wide Demilitarized Zone, for a simulated assault on Kaesong City of the DPRK. A large number of infantry, tank and artillery units and warplanes of the U.S. forces and south Korean puppet army were mobilized.

The exercise, "Team Spirit '78" started March 7 and wound up Mar. 17 11 days of high provocative war games involving all branches of the armed forces of south Korea and the U.S.

If the U.S. imperialists, behaving without discretion, persist in the war policy, they will be unable to escape the same end as that of Hitler and Tojo, sternly warns General So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army.

This warning was served in his report at a central report meeting held on Mar. 11 at the February 8 House of Culture, Pyongyang to mark the 25th anniversary of the Wangjaesan meeting.

Vehemently denouncing the "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" of the U.S. imperialists, he declared:

If the United States thinks it can frighten our people or get something by any war game, it is a foolish miscalculation.

If the U.S. imperialists dare ignite a new war in Korea, ignoring the unanimous denunciation of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people, they will be unable to escape a deserving punishment. They will only meet their destruction.

History proves that those who clung to the policy of aggression and war perished without exception in the flames of war kindled by themselves. So was the end of Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini.

He bitterly branded the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppet clique as an open challenge to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a grave act trampling underfoot the desire of the honest-minded people of the world who want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Saying that the frantic military exercise of U.S. imperialism is designed to "threaten" the people of south Korea, obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea, maintain the military fascist rule in south Korea and to start a new war of aggression in Korea, the reporter emphasized: It is a grave threat and vicious challenge to us.

"The Korean people treasure and love peace. But, if the U.S. imperialists provoke another war of aggression against us, mistaking our patient peace-loving efforts for weakness, the entire Korean people and officers and men of the People's Army, firmly united in one body, will strike a crushing blow at the enemy and thoroughly wipe him out," declared General So Chol.

"We have always answered with a determined counter-blow any aggressive act for impairing the security and dignity of our country," he said, and strongly demanded: "The United States should look straight at the trend of the situation and promptly stop their reckless war clamour that goes against the demand of the times and withdraw from south Korea all their aggression forces and weapons of destruction in accordance with the UN resolution and their own pledges."

The south Korean puppet clique, he said, should bear in mind that, if they try to break the fighting spirit of the south Korean people for the democratisation of society and the peaceful reunification of the country with harsher fascist repression and stepped-up war moves, they will run up against greater resistance of the people.

He warned that the Japanese reactionary ruling circles should discontinue the criminal act of offering the territory of Japan as a starting base, logistic base and offensive base for the U.S. forces in their Korean aggression against the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples.

We will never tolerate any scheme to fix the division of our country and create "two Koreas," so stressed General So Chol.

Due to the nation-splitting policy and new war provocation manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists the situation in our country has now been extremely strained and our people's cause of reunification is confronted with a grave difficulty, the reporter said, and stressed:

He who sets store by the destiny of the country and the nation cannot be indifferent to the fact that the reunification has not been achieved and a half of the territory is mercilessly trampled down by the foreign forces. He cannot look with folded arms at the tense situation prevailing in the country.

Korea must not be divided into two but be reunified into one without fail.

The south Korean people of all strata should unite firm and valiantly rise in the nation-wide struggle to smash the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, remove the danger of a new war, abolish the fascist "*yusin*" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The entire people in the north and south will surely check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot and the new war provocation manoeuvres of the splittists at home and abroad and certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the positive support and encouragement of the world progressive people.

(KCNA)

People's Daily

The Chinese paper "People's Daily" Mar. 11, in a commentary headlined "Blatant War Provocation," said that the "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" started by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique is a blatant war provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people and a grave menace to peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and the rest of Asia.

The paper noted that the U.S. government reinforced the military strength of the Pak Jung Hi clique under the smokescreen of "troop withdrawal."

It said:

The joint military exercise is also intended to boost the morale of the Pak Jung Hi clique and intimidate the Korean people with military might, aggravating tension in the Korean Peninsula and obstructing Korean reunification.

Under the pretext of "threat of southward aggression," the Pak Jung Hi clique has intensified fascist suppression of the south Korean people, actively engaged in arms expansion and deliberately aggravated tension, in the hope of getting more U.S. "aid," keeping U.S. troops in south Korea and maintaining its fascist rule.

The paper stressed:

The perverted action of the United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique can never stem the historic current of the Korean people's independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. Any attempt to threaten the Korean people with any "military force" and obstruct the reunification of Korea is but a daydream.

The reunification of Korea is a strong national desire of the entire Korean people. No foreign force has the right to interfere with the internal affairs of Korea. The U.S. government must face reality squarely, stop its aggression and intervention in Korea, end its war provocation against the Korean people, dismantle the "UN command" and withdraw all its armed forces from south Korea in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly and let the Korean people themselves solve the question of Korean reunification.

U.S. House Panel Confirms Pak Jung Hi Ordered Lobbying

(See related articles on page 3)

U.S. intelligence reports revealed that south Korea's "covert lobbying operations" in Washington were developed at secret strategy meetings in the south Korean "presidential" office Blue House in the fall of 1970 with Pak Jung Hi present at least once, Chairman Donald Fraser of a House of Representatives panel said on Mar. 15.

It was disclosed at the two-day (Mar. 15-16) hearings of the House of Representatives international relations subcommittee which has been probing U.S.-south Korean relations.

Opening hearings on south Korean influence-buying, the chairman said his international relations subcommittee will produce evidence that Pak Tong Son, central figure of "Koreagate," was among five south Koreans responsible for carrying out the lobbying in Washington.

At the outset, the subcommittee released a 707-page report containing letters and documents plus State Department and CIA communication.

In an opening statement, producing a summary of intelligence reports, he said: "According to U.S. intelligence reports, a plan was presented at the first Blue House meeting which would have placed Pak Tong Son in charge of all lobbying operations in the U.S., including those of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency."

To centralize control of the lobbying under Pak Jung Hi, he said, a special review board was established and Pak Tong Son was among those persons mentioned during the Blue House strategy meeting as being "responsible for carrying out the plans."

The chairman said others responsible for carrying out the lobbying besides Pak Tong Son were south Korean "prime minister" Chong Il Gwon, the "KCIA" and its director Li Hu Rak, "presidential" aide Pak Chong Gyu, Pak Po Hi and Gen. Kang Yong Hun.

Pak Po Hi was head of the south Korean cultural and freedom foundation and later became a principal aide to phony evangelist Sun Myung Moon in the U.S. Gen. Kang was director of the research institute on Korean affairs, which Donald Fraser called a "KCIA front organization" in Silver Spring, Maryland, a suburb of Washington.

Pak Tong Son's activities were investigated as early as 1968 by the Agriculture Department and 1971 by the State Department and reported to unnamed Nixon administration cabinet officers, but no adequate action was taken, Chairman Fraser claimed and continued:

As to what was known by U.S. officials in Washington, "by 1971 American representatives in Seoul were sending detailed reports to Washington about lobbying plans and activities. The reports, giving the names of persons involved and describing what they were doing, were distributed to executive branch officials up to and including the cabinet level." Despite these reports, Nixon administration officials "failed to take adequate measures to halt or prevent" the activities which continued to expand and gain momentum for some five years.

The chairman said the reasons for inaction are unclear but that the overriding priorities seem to have been to keep south Korean troops in the Vietnam war, to accomplish U.S. troop reductions in south Korea with minimum adverse consequences and to maintain credibility for the U.S. position in south Korea as an unyielding commitment....

At a first-day hearing, William Porter, U.S. ambassador in Seoul from 1969 to 1971, said Pak Tong Son's lavish spending led him to believe he was connected with the "KCIA". He said he had had several conversations with south Korean officials in Washington but complained that no action was being taken by U.S. authorities in Washington.

"I assume the lack of reaction from Washington...was due to lack of desire to make things difficult for an ally who was contributing so much to our Vietnam effort," he said. He noted the south Koreans then had two divisions fighting alongside American troops in the Vietnam War.

Donald Ranard, head of the State Department's Korean desk from 1970 to 1974, told the panel he, while director, had access to CIA reports that the meeting for the covert influence-peddling in the U.S. was held at the Blue House.

He stressed the "correctness" of the CIA reports from south Korea including hush-hush meetings at the Blue House. According to these reports, he said, the south Korean authorities gave instructions for the influence-buying in Washington to get favor for south Korea in such problems as U.S. troops reduction.

He also said the "KCIA" had a "working relationship" with Suzi Pak Thomson, an aide to retired House Speaker Carl Albert, and Kim Kwang, an aide to former Rep. Cornelius Gallagher.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Accuses Israel

PYONGYANG, Mar. 18 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people bitterly denounce the aggressive acts of the Israeli expansionists against the Republic of Lebanon and strongly demand that the Israeli authorities promptly discontinue their acts of aggression and withdraw all their armed forces without delay from the Lebanese territory, said the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in his statement dated March 18.

He denounced the Israeli aggressors for launching an armed attack on Lebanon, occupying a vast area of southern Lebanon, destroying towns and villages in that area, enveloping peaceful residential districts in flames and brutally killing defenceless Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The massive aggression on Lebanon by the Zionists encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, the statement went on, is an open violation of the security and sovereignty of the Republic of Lebanon and a downright challenge to the Arab people and the world peace-loving people who unanimously desire a fair and reasonable settlement of the Middle East problem.

The brigandish armed invasion of the Israeli aggressors this time has created a grave situation in southern Lebanon and it poses a new threat to peace and security in the Middle East.

The Israeli aggressors are now desperately trying to strangle the revolutionary cause of the Palestinian people for national dignity and restoration of their rights, split the Arab people, bar a fair solution of the Middle East problem and gratify their expansionist desire.

After illegally occupying the territory of Lebanon, a sovereign state, the Israeli expansionists brazenly declare that they "will not retreat." This once again self-exposes their brigandish nature as the harasser of peace and aggressor.

It is entirely due to the aggression and war manoeuvres of the Israeli expansionists that the Middle East problem has not yet been settled and the situation in that region is getting more complicated.

The statement declared:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people fully support the struggle of the Lebanese people to defend the independence and sovereignty and the just struggle of the Palestinian and the Arab people to take back their lost territories and restore their national rights.

If the Israeli aggressors, remaining deaf to the repeated warnings, refuse to withdraw from southern Lebanon and continue with their aggressive acts, they will be meted out a stern punishment by the Arab people and the world peace-loving people.

KOREA FOCUS

U.S. Assistance in Seoul's Development of N-Arms

The key reason to call offensive and provocative the 11-day joint south Korea-U.S. maneuver "Team Spirit '78" which started on March 9 is in the fact that it was a comprehensive drill of nuclear weapons. The U.S. plan to use nuclear weapons in Korea remains unchanged.

According to official announcements of Washington, the Americans tried to use nuclear weapons twice during the last Korean War. Last year President Carter himself indicated a possible use of nuclear arms for a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

The Americans are now positively assisting in the efforts of the Pak junta to acquire nuclear weapons through their transfer and domestic manufature.

Transfer of N-Weapons

A distinctive feature about the overall Korean policy of Washington is that the U.S. first takes strong issue with the undemocratic conduct of Seoul and later makes some compromise on this or that excuse to increase support for the south Korean dictatorial regime. Usually such policy succeeds in deceiving the public as illustrated in the plan to withdraw U.S. forces from south Korea, the attitude toward the human rights violations by the Pak junta and the transfer of nuclear weapons.

President Carter made non-proliferation of nuclear arms a basic policy of his Administration and promised to withdraw nuclear weapons from south Korea. Undersecretary of State Habib and Gen. Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told a House International Relations panel June 10 last year that all nuclear weapons would be dismantled from the Korean Peninsula. Unconfirmed reports said that the withdrawal of nuclear weapons had already begun. Then the Pak junta threatened to produce nuclear weapons domestically. The Americans yielded.

The U.S. transferred to south Korea two battalions of Nike Hercules and Honest John missiles carrying nuclear warheads as part of "compensatory measures" for the projected withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korea. Rear Admiral Rene LaRocque, director of the Centre for Defense Information based in Washington, D.C., claims that more than 680 nuclear weapons are kept in place in south Korea, among them 140 Nike Hercules, 80 Honest John and 12 Sergeant missiles. It has been officially confirmed that the south Korean armed forces are undergoing training in the use of nuclear arms. Whatever conditions attached, these facts indicate that the U.S. forces have already transferred nuclear arms to the south Koreans.

Tighter Control by N-Arms

Last year Pak Jung Hi unveiled to the public what he termed "domestically-produced weapons." They included 155-mm howitzers capable of firing nuclear shells. A July 8, 1977 report of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy said that the south Koreans would be able to build a nuclear fuel-reprocessing plant and a gas diffusion enrichment plant and was capable of exploding a nuclear device in 5-6 years after their decision to make nuclear arms.

Many years ago the U.S. concluded an atomic energy agreement with south Korea whereby the latter has been receiving assistance on the construction of nuclear plants and the manufacture of nuclear fuel. A south Korea-U.S. joint committee on nuclear energy was set up in June, 1976.

Under these circumstances, in November, 1976, G.E. decided to make huge investments in the Changwon engineering zone in a joint venture with the Hyongdae group. The plan calls for construction of a huge machine-making complex at the total cost of $30 billion, occupying one-fifth of the whole land space of the zone, which would produce atomic generators and thermal generators.

The U.S. Exim Bank, too, has deeply been involved in large investments in south Korea. On March 9, the U.S. Commerce Department expressed apprehensions over the delayed Congressional approval of $500 million worth loans of the Exim Bank to finance the construction of nuclear power plants in south Korea. Exasperated American authorities are insisting on the separation of the Exim credits and the question of testimonies of south Korean officials.

It is obvious that the U.S. is considering tighter control over south Korea by means of nuclear weapons.

As a matter of fact, atomic power generation always involves the question of reprocessing used nuclear fuels. Reprocessed nuclear fuels can be used for producing nuclear arms. Nuclear reactors now in south Korea are the same Candu type as India used to make nuclear weapons.

The desire of Pak to get nuclear arms is as strong as his desire for power. Putting nuclear arms in his hands is like "putting a knife in the hands of a mad man." Advocates of the dismantlement of nuclear arms cite the danger of Pak jacking nuclear weapons.

For what purpose is Carter going to equip Pak with nuclear arms in contravention of his own pledge?

DPRK Delegation Tours Tanzania, Pakistan

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul and his party returned to Pyongyang on Mar. 13 from their Afro-Asian tours, including the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Republic of Zambia, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

(See the previous issue)

Follow reports of its trip to Tanzania and Pakistan.

TANZANIA

The party and government delegation of the DPRK, headed by the vice-president, visited Tanzania from Mar. 4 to 9.

Pak Sung Chul on Mar. 6 called on Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere and conveyed a personal letter of President Kim Il Sung to him.

Saying that there was no change in Tanzania's support to the reunification of Korea, the Tanzanian president voiced full support to the policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

On Mar. 4 the Revolutionary Party and Government of Tanzania arranged a banquet in honour of the DPRK delegation at the presidential palace.

Talks were held on Mar. 6 between the delegations of the two countries.

PAKISTAN

Pak Sung Chul and his party visited Pakistan as a government delegation from Mar. 10 to 13.

The vice-president on Mar. 10 called on Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, head of the Government and Chief Martial Law Administrator of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. President Kim Il Sung's personal letter was conveyed to him. On the same day, he paid a call to Pakistani President Fazal Elahi Chaudhri.

Talks were held on Mar. 10 between Korean and Pakistani government delegations.

That evening Chief Martial Law Administrator Zia-ul-Haq arranged a banquet in honour of the Korean delegation.

Noting that the government and people of Pakistan have consistently supported the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country, he went on: Unless the Korean problem is solved, the factor of tension and instability in Asia will not be removed. Pakistan takes the firm stand that Korea should be reunified in an independent and peaceful way free from foreign interference.

On Mar. 12 President Chaudhri hosted a luncheon at the presidential palace in honour of the DPRK delegation.

Chairman Han Duk Su at JSP Meet

Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was a guest speaker at the 42nd regular meeting of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) held from March 14 to 16 at the Japan Educational Hall in Tokyo.

In his speech Chairman Han Duk Su expressed his thanks to the JSP for its active efforts to strengthen the friendly relations with the DPRK and to support the activities of the Korean compatriots here to defend their national rights and realize the reunification of Korea.

Saying that the support of the JSP, its members and Japanese people greatly encouraged the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, the chairman said:

We will make efforts to develop the friendship and solidarity between the Japanese and Korean peoples, by strengthening the relations with your party.

At Banquet by Bulgarian Head

Chairman Han Duk Su attended on the evening of March 14 the banquet at the Akasaka Palace which was hosted by Bulgarian State Council President, Todor Zhivkov on a 6-day visit to Japan from March 13.

Chairman Han Duk Su exchanged warm greetings with the Bulgarian delegation headed by President Todor Zhivkov and wished great successes in their visit to Japan.

Chairman Han Duk Su also talked with diplomats and personages of all walks of life of various countries in Japan.

"1978 Declaration of Workers' Human Rights" Issued in Seoul

(See related stories on page 4)

Workers, intellectuals and believers held a meeting at the Christian hall in Seoul on the evening of Mar. 10 and adopted a "1978 declaration of workers' human rights."

The meeting was held while the puppet clique opened a "government"-sponsored "labor day ceremony" at another place in Seoul that day.

The declaration adopted at the meeting denounced the crimes of the puppet clique and capitalists in brutally oppressing and exploiting the workers.

They manifested their determined stand in the declaration, stating: "Don't expect that we will work docilely any more!" "We are not animals nor machines."

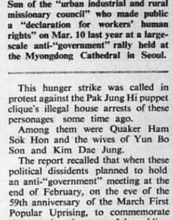
The reactionary labour policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime was denounced in the declaration which contained nine points including the following demands:

1) Repeal the "law on special measures for national security" that suppresses the elementary rights of the workers!

2) Bring to judgement by the people the vicious employers who force 12-hour workday and seven-day weekly labour upon the workers!

3) Bosses of the subsidized trade unions, get away of your own accord before you are brought to justice by the workers!

The Seoul correspondent of a Japanese paper reported that there are growing voices in south Korea rejecting the "Hanguk federation of trade unions" manipulated by the present rulers and "criticizing" this subsidized organisation as part of the present fascist system. He said that "the confrontation between the two lines" of reaction and progress is becoming acute over the labour movement in south Korea.



The photo shows Chairman Cho Hwa Sun of the "urban industrial and rural missionary council" who made public a "declaration for workers' human rights" on Mar. 10 last year at a large-scale anti-"government" rally held at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul.

Hunger Strike

About 20 personages of various circles in south Korea staged a one-day sitdown hunger strike on the same day at the "national Christian council of churches" in Seoul.

This hunger strike was called in protest against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's illegal house arrests of these personages some time ago.

Among them were Quaker Ham Sok Hon and the wives of Yun Bo Son and Kim Dae Jung.

The report recalled that when these political dissidents planned to hold an anti-"government" meeting at the end of February, on the eve of the 59th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising, to commemorate the second anniversary of the publication of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation," the puppet clique sent the police to detain them at their houses.

At the hunger strike they demanded that they be allowed to see Pak Jung Hi and lodge the protest with him against the dastardly act. They also demanded the resignation of the puppet police bureau director who sent the police to subject them to house arrest.

Chemicalization of Agriculture

5 Mil. Ton Output of Chemical Fertilizers Expected

Last year the Democratic People's Republic of Korea produced 8.5 million tons of grain and has come to have 4 million tons of reserve grain. Although agriculture has been affected by the worldwide abnormal weather, the grain output of the DPRK has steadily increased. This is entirely thanks to a nation-wide-support-to-agriculture policy. Effective has been comprehensive and well-advised agricultural administration—"green revolution," irrigation, chemicalization and amelioration. The grain output has radically increased since 1972: at a rate of 36 percent 1972 to 73, 31 percent 1973 to 74, and 15 percent 1975 to 76.

Per hectare amount of fertilizers reached 1,300 kg in 1976 and compares with 76.6 kg in the U.S., 58.8 kg in the USSR and 15.7 kg in India. The target of chemical fertilizer output is 5 million tons in the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Grain Output, Arable Land, Output of Chemical Fertilizers And Amount of Chemical Fertilizers Applied

	1945	1949	1956	1960	1963	1970	1977	2nd 7-Yr. Plan
grain output (in thousand tons)	1,898	2,654	2,820	3,800	5,210	6,000 to 7,000	more than 8,500	10,000
arable land	1,960	1,963	1,699	1,913	1,996	2,000 to 2,500	—	—
paddies	388	467	491	510	583	700	—	—
non-paddies (in thousand hectares)	1,472	1,516	1,408	1,403	1,413	—	—	—
amount of chemical fertilizers (in thousand tons)	126	401	195	561	852	1,500	3,000	5,000
amount of chemical fertilizers applied	—	260	139	307	599	—	—	—
per hectare	—	131	113	160	300	more than 510		2,000
paddies	—	—	7	248	428	—	1,500	2,000
non-paddies (in thousand ha)	—	—	—	59	272	—	1,200	2,000

A major factor is the expansion of the Haeju Phosphorus Fertilizer Factory, Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, Sunchon Chemical Factory and other fertilizer factories.

The Six-Year Plan which began from 1971 saw a significant stress on a many-sided development of chemical industry.

The increased output of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals is considered a key guarantee for full-scale chemicalization.

In 1971, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, funds 2.8 times as much as 1970 were invested for the chemical industry, and the construction of a phosphorus fertilizer factory in each province began.

A plan envisaged an increase of the output of chemical fertilizers 1.3 times over the previous year: phosphorus fertilizer 1.6 times and agricultural chemicals 1.4 times and herbicide 1.9 times. The Haeju Phosphorus Fertilizer Factory began its operation the same year. The Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, the largest in the country with the capacity of 1 million tons, overfulfilled the output envisaged in the Six-Year Plan: ammonium sulfate fertilizer 228 percent, phosphorus fertilizer 123 percent. In 1973, much efforts were made for the increased production of phosphorus fertilizer. The country started to develop 13 apatite mines including Sinpyong and Pungnyon, while nitrogeneous fertilizer mills were expanded at Sunchon, Chongsu and Aoji. As a result, the combined production capacity of these three reached more than 500,000 tons.

A new plan was under way to create more 1 million ton production capacity of phosphorus fertilizer, by constructing phosphorus fertilizer factories in North Pyongan Province and North Hwanghae Province, granaries of the country.

Intensive efforts were launched to raise the production capacity by 200,000 tons at phosphorus factories in Hungnam and in North Hamgyong Province.

The Hwanghae Iron Complex converted the existing facilities into a new phosphorus fertilizer factory.

The Haeju Phosphorus Fertilizer Factory completed the second-stage construction in order to increase its capacity 1.5 times.

In 1974, the construction of a nitrogeneous fertilizer division with the capacity of 360,000 ton started at the Youth Chemical Factory in Anju and its operation began in 1975.

The Hungnam Fertilizer Factory upped the capacity of ammonium synthesizing tower by 50 percent through its rejuvenation.

The Sunchon Limestone Nitrogen Factory improved its revolving furnace to double its capacity.

As a consequence, the DPRK supplied more than 1 ton of chemical fertilizers per 1 hectare of arable land, as advanced in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in 1964.

A major task of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to establish potassic manure industry in order to attain self-sufficiency in potassium.

During the plan period, the country will increase 7 times the herbicide output by newly constructing factories. This will make it possible to supply every one hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields with 2 tons of chemical fertilizers.

An indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers is a serious pollution problem in the capitalist countries—devastation of land, aftereffects on human environments.

This, however, is not the case in the DPRK. There has been established a scientific manuring system in accordance with the nature of the soil and the kinds of crops; an administration guidance is being given in a bid to accelerate the growth of crops and keep them from damage by blight and noxious insects.

A vast land amelioration project has been pushed ahead with the introduction of an irrigation system: an elaborate land survey has been conducted.

By so doing, it scientifically ameliorated the land. Thanks to these efforts, there is no phenomena such as lowering of land strength and land devastation in the country, though it took the way for mass-manuring system.

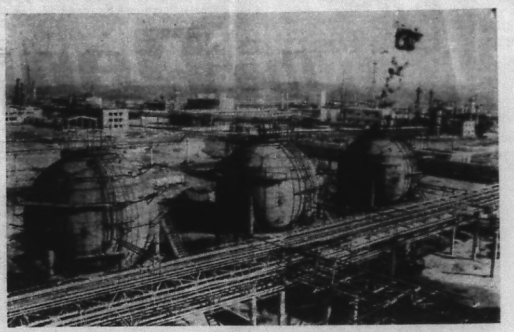


Photo shows a part of the Youth Chemical Factory.

Sunchon Pharmaceutical Factory

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has laid a firm foundation of an independent pharmaceutical industry which turns out medicines needed by modern medical science out of domestic raw materials.

There have appeared modern pharmaceutical factories in different places of the country, which mass-produce various kinds of medicines including preventives to fully meet the demand of the people.

The country attaches weighty importance to the work of making the people live long in good health because the state bears full responsibility for their lives and health.

This is clear from a modern integrated pharmaceutical factory, the Sunchon Pharmaceutical Factory.

It was built after the end of the Korean war.

At the time the country was in very difficult conditions, the country had a mountain of work to do and needed all things because everything had been reduced to ashes in the three-year war started by the US imperialists.

But, as the country regards people as most precious and makes everything serve them, the state did not grudge its investment in increasing medicine production in spite of economic difficulties.

President Kim Il Sung called at that factory on September 18, 1958, with an intention to provide the people with good medicines as soon as possible though he had lots of affairs to deal with and many calls to make.

At that time, the factory was not fully equipped.

Looking round the premises, the President encouraged its functionaries, saying that they had built it well.

When he saw aspirins being manufactured, he delightfully said that the problem of medicine for the cold was now solved. And then he picked out the site for a penicillin shop to be built and instructed to develop the factory into a modern integrated one.

Later on, it was expanded into an antibiotic medicine-producing centre, an integrated medicine-producing centre, with nation-wide support in a short time.

The President visited the factory once again on September 25, 1968.

The President saw every shop and tackled with the factory functionaries about medicine production and the lives of its workers. He emphasized that medicines should be manufactured without fail, above all, for the people and took a measure to secure everything needed to do so.

The Hungnam Phamaceutical Factory was built just after the country's liberation and has now developed into a modern factory producing several hundred kinds of synthetic medicines. The same may be said of all other pharmaceutical factories, big and small, in Pyongyang, Hamhung, Chongjin, Sinuiju, Nampo and other parts of the country.

The workers of the Sunchon Pharmaceutical Factory have recorded remarkable successes in recent years.

They fulfilled their Six-Year Plan assignments a year and a half ahead of set time. They modernized the equipment to sharply increase the production capacity.

Special mention must be made here of the fact that they made or remade automation equipment by themselves to better appoint their factory. This was no easy task. Though they had a favourable condition of receiving aid from the state preferentially because they turned out medicines for the promotion of the people's health, they were determined to do it by themselves without getting state assistance and carried it out by their vigorous efforts.

The factory produces scores of kinds of antibiotic medicines and synthetic medicines of salicylic acid and various injections.

The workers and technicians there do their best to manufacture good medicines, always with a high sense of honour and responsibility as a faithful servant of the people working to protect the people's lives and health.

They study and make medicines agreeable with the people.

In particular, they succeeded in improving the breeds of antibiotic bacteria with the domestic raw materials. This was the very fruit of their efforts to increase the independence of the pharmaceutical industry and turn out more medicines.

Thus, they came to mass-produce antibiotics from their own rich raw materials and bring about a sharp fall in the cost of production.

The Sunchon Pharmaceutical Factory boasts of more than 100 engineers and scores of specialists.

Its workers and technicians are now striving to introduce industrial TV in some production processes and perfect automate all production processes to increase its production capacity markedly and put out new medicines agreeable to the people during the new long-term plan.

Various injections turned out at the Sunchon Chemical Factory.

Photo shows a part of a cosmetics factory in Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province.

Expanding Air Routes of DPRK's Airlines

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has concluded agreements on air transport with various foreign countries. Listed below are the agreements concluded during recent three years, in addition to those already signed with socialist countries.

1976

June 3

An agreement of air transport was signed in Pyongyang between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Iraq.

June 16

An agreement on air service between the airlines of the DPRK and the Republic of Sri Lanka was signed in Colombo.

June 24

An agreement on air transport between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of Togo was signed in Pyongyang.

Nov. 15

An agreement on air transport was signed in Pyongyang between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic.

1977

Jan. 14

An agreement on civil air transportation between the Government of the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Pyongyang.

Oct. 18

An agreement on air transport between the Governments of the DPRK and the Lao People's Democratic Republic was signed in Vientiane.

Dec. 11

An agreement on mutual air services between the civil aviation company of the DPRK "Choson Minhang" and the airlines of the Confederation of Switzerland "Swiss Air" was signed.

1978

Feb. 20

An agreement on aviation and transportation between the Governments of the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma was signed in Rangoon.

Mar. 2

An agreement on air service between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was signed in Antananarive, the capital of Madagascar.

Mar. 3

An agreement on air service between the Governments of the DPRK and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was signed in Pyongyang.

Sinuiju, City of Light Industry

Sinuiju, a border city located in the northwestern tip of Korea, has been turned into a light industrial base.

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, more than 80 light industrial factories, big and small, have made their appearance in the city which was a commercial consumer city before liberation. Among them are a modern textile mill weaving textiles with stable fibre and vinalon produced out of abundant reed and stone in the country, and a woolen textile mill, a shoemaking factory, a cosmetics factory, an enamaware factory, knitwear mills, daily necessaries factories and foodstuff factories.

These factories boost their output every year through the technical revolution for further modernizing the installations and raising their capacity.

Tens of millions of metres of fabrics are produced every year at the Sinuiju Textile Mill alone, a modern textile base which demonstrates the might of the independent national economy.

Today Sinuiju produces in a matter of three days the same amount of light industrial goods as were produced in the whole year of 1944 before liberation.

The gross industrial output value increased 93 times in 1977 as compared with 1944.

Hundreds of kinds of consumer goods are produced in great quantities at the light industrial factories, to meet the demand of the local inhabitants for consumer goods.

Tens of kinds of light industrial products of the city are popular on the world market.

In 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, its light industrial output will go up 2.7 times as against the 1977 figure.

News in Brief

Feb. 22

A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kil Jae Gyong visited the Republic of Ghana between 22 and 23.

Feb. 25

Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, met Pak Sung Hak, Ambassador of the DPRK to that country.

Feb. 27

Bokassa the First, Emperor of the Central African Empire, received Li Man Sok, Ambassador of the DPRK to that country.

Feb. 28

A protocol on economic, scientific and technological cooperation for 1978-79 between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of Cuba was signed in Havana, Cuba.

Mar. 2

Felix Malloum Ngakoutou Bey-Ndi, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Chad, received Kim Bong Un, Ambassador of the DPRK to that country.

Mar. 3

A delegation of workers of the Korea-Japan Export and Import Corporation under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) headed by its director Yun Jae Su arrived in Pyongyang.

Mar. 4

A delegation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee headed by Han Gwang Hak left Pyongyang by plane to attend the Conference of the Committee for Cooperation among the Non-Aligned States Broadcasting Organizations scheduled in Iraq.

Z. Batmunkh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, met Kim I Hun, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Mongolia.

Ambassador Li Man Sok of the DPRK to the Central African Empire paid a courtesy call on Ange Patasse, Prime Minister of that country.

Mar. 7

A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by Ho Jong Suk left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Yugoslavia, Romania and Poland.

A delegation of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries headed by Kim Gwan Sop left Pyongyang by plane for Hungary.

Juvenal Habyalimana, President of the Republic of Rwanda, received Li Hyong Yon, Ambassador of the DPRK to Rwanda.

Mar. 8

A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Pang Tae Ryul left Pyongyang by plane for the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Mar. 9

Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, received Tokko Mun Hung, DPRK Ambassador to Benin.

Mar. 14

A government civil aviation delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan headed by Ahmed Abdulla Atta, assistant director of the civil aviation department, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

A delegation of the Serbia Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Peter Kostic, Vice-Premier of the Executive Council of the SSRY, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

(KCNA)

10th Assembly of WFDY Held in Berlin

The World Federation of Democratic Youth will continue to give its active support and firm solidarity to the Korean people and youth in their just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country which is the supreme national desire of the entire people of Korea.

This declaration was made in the resolution on solidarity with the Korean people and youth adopted at the 10th Assembly of the WFDY.

The 10th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth was held between February 22 and March 1 in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic.

The assembly was attended by 211 organizations including international bodies from 106 countries. The delegations from the Socialist Working Youth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean Youth League in Japan attended it.

The solidarity meeting with the Korean people and youth of the DPRK was held on the 3rd day, February 24, at the Treptowa Electricity Plant, Berlin, sponsored by the Free German Youth. And on February 26 the Asian commission held a solidarity meeting with the Korean people and youth in the commission hall.

Resolution on Solidarity with Korean People and Youth

The Korean people have not yet achieved the reunification of their country, but have been undergoing immeasurable national disasters for 33 years since the country was artificially divided. The continuation of the division is a constant source of tension in Korea and a menace to Asian and world peace.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, since the first days of the country's split, has put forward numerous proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and has made ever so many sincere efforts for their realization. But, due to the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique, today the growing danger of permanent division and war is facing Korea, not peace. This causes great concern among all peace loving progressive forces of the world.

The U.S. administration promised to withdraw its troops from south Korea. However, now, behind the curtain of the "withdrawal" of the US forces, it greatly increased the air and naval forces in south Korea. The United States intends to largely increase its military aid towards the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army and reinforcement of its military strength.

The Japanese reactionaries are now desperately opposing the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea, and are egging on the south Korean clique to further the manoeuvres of war and division. In an attempt to put the "two Koreas" plot by all means at their disposal, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique resorted to confrontation with the DPRK and intensifies the fascist repression against all democratic forces who demand the democratization of the society and national reunification, and desperately attempts to achieve the international legalization of the national split.

The participants in the 10th WFDY Assembly resolutely demand that the United States immediately withdraw its troops with nuclear weapons and other means of war from south Korea, dismantle its military bases there, unconditionally dissolve the "UN Command" and respond to the proposal of the government of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in accordance with the desire of the Korean people and youth and the resolution on Korea adopted by the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The WFDY strongly condemns the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi clique and their intensified military manoeuvres against the DPRK. Pak Jung Hi should stop his dangerous war preparations and permanent splitting manoeuvres, repeal all the fascist laws including the "emergency decrees." He should also guarantee human rights, freedoms and democracy, immediately stop arrests, imprisonment, torture and penalization of democrats, unconditionally release all the patriotic people and youth. The WFDY demands that the US and Japanese authorities stop all forms of support to the south Korean dictatorial "regime."

The reunification of Korea must be achieved independently in a peaceful way, on a democratic principle without any foreign interference in accordance with the 3 principles and the 5-point programme of the Government of the DPRK and the four-point proposal for national salvation set forth at a joint meeting of political parties and social organizations of the DPRK on January 25, 1977.

The 10th WFDY Assembly calls upon the progressive youth and peoples of the world to carry out broad solidarity actions in different forms, on different occasions, and particularly during the "International Month of Solidarity with the People and Youth of Korea" from June 25 to July 27 for the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, to step up support to south Korean youth and students fighting against the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial "regime" and for freedom, democracy and national reunification, to support the Korean youth and students in Japan in their struggle for the national reunification and the defence of all democratic national rights and against repressions by the Japanese reactionaries.

WFDY will continue to give its active support and firm solidarity to the Korean people and youth in their just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country which is the supreme national desire of the entire people of Korea.

Photo shows a scene of the 10th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held in Berlin between February 22 and March 1, 1978.

'Unification Church' Organized by KCIA

An investigating House subcommittee on March 15 released intelligence reports asserting that the Rev. Mun Son Myong's "unification church" was set up by a director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, Kim Jong Pil, as a political tool in 1961.

Those were among a sheaf of intelligence summaries, diplomatic cables, governmental memorandums and other documents made public by the House international relations committees subcommittee on international organizations as it opened four days of hearings on south Korean efforts to influence American policy.

Many of the documents were intended to confirm allegations that the south Korean "government," under the personal direction of "president" Pak Jung Hi organized an overt and covert lobby in 1970 directed at Congress and American officials.

The documents further reinforced reports that senior officials of the Nixon administration were aware of the lobbying effort. Representative Donald M. Fraser, Democrat of Minnesota, who is chairman of the subcommittee, contended that "initiative for action pursuant to the intelligence reports was sporadic, half-hearted and inconclusive, with the result that Korean activities, which were both improper and illegal, continued to expand and gain momentum for some five years."

The first mention of the unification church came in a United States Central Intelligence Agency report dated Feb. 26, 1963, stating from an undisclosed source that, "Kim Jong Pil organized the 'unification church' while he was director of the 'ROK' Central Intelligence Agency, and has been using the church, which has a membership of 27,000 as a political tool."

Kim was among the inner core of army officers who led the coup that brought Pak to power in 1961. He organized the KCIA shortly after, and later headed the ruling party and was prime minister.

The intelligence report continued: "Members of the church are actively engaged in increasing membership in farming villages. The church apparently has considerable money, because it pays influential people in the villages as substantial sum for joining the church."

The report concluded: "The church is headed by a reverend Mun, a founder of the olive tree cult." Mun's full name was not then known, the report said.

Followers of Mun in the United States became controversial for their lobbying in the early 1975 allegedly in favor of south Korea, and for their efforts, reportedly at the direction of Seoul, to prevent the impeachment of President Nixon.

Mun's church has also been the target of criticism from parents of college-age men and women who have been recruited into the cult against the wishes of their parents.

Later intelligence reports, also released on Feb. 15, asserted that by 1965, the unification church had branches throughout south Korea. The intelligence source contended that the church is a secret.

The church was also reported by them to have branches in every neutral country that had Korean residents, apparently in an attempt to counter communist infiltration of Korean organizations there.

The reports futher said that the Korean cultural and freedom foundation, founded in 1965, was a forerunner to a unification church branch in the United States.

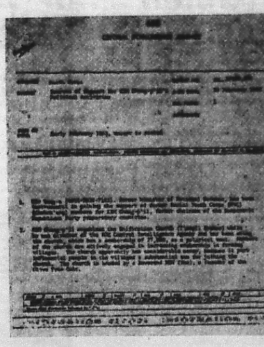
The subcommittee released many other documents tracing the founding and expansion of the foundation, which eventually claimed former Presidents Harry Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower as honorary chairmen, into a KCIA front for fund-raising and lobbying efforts.

The subcommittee heard testimony from Gari Ledyard, a professor of Korean studies at Columbia University, Marshall Green, former Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs, on the motives for the south Korean lobby, which arose from failing confidence in the American commitment to Korean security in 1970.

In addition, former Ambassador William Porter described a meeting between "president" Pak and vice President Agnew in August 1970, in which Pak showed his displeasure with the United States by refusing to serve Agnew lunch or to permit him to leave the room during a seven-hour session.

Shortly after that, according to an intelligence summary prepared by the subcommittee staff from secret reports, meetings of senior south Korean officials, at least one attended by "president" Pak, debated ways to centralize and coordinate attempts to influence American officials.

Porter warned that those intelligence reports might not be accurate. But, under persistent questioning by Fraser, Porter conceded that he had no evidence that they were inaccurate.



This is a copy of a secret report of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency revealing that the "unification church" was established by the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Data on Rocket Fuel Offered to South Korea

U.S. federal agents searched offices of the Lockheed Corporation in Ontario, California, and Washington this week for documents in connection with an alleged illegal scheme to provide rocket propellants to south Korea.

Customs agents armed with a warrant searched the California office just before it closed on Feb. 14 and the Washington office at the start of business on Feb. 15.

In Washington, 78 documents were seized. It was not known how many were taken in California.

An affidavit that led to the issuance of the search warrant said that the U.S. government believed Lockheed entered into an agreement with south Korea to give technical assistance and data to south Korea "relating to arms, ammunitions, and implements of war."

The law requires that the State Department issue a license for such export and the affidavit said Lockheed had no such license.

Included in the articles prohibited for export without license are guided missiles, ballistic missiles, rockets and technical data relating to those articles.

Thomas C. Neil, a customs agent in California, said in an affidavit, that one Lockheed employe, Charles W Heaton, said he had made three visits to south Korea between November 1975 and April 1976 to assist the south Koreans in constructing a propellant-manufacturing plant.

Neil said that a Lockheed employe, Hartwell Davis, made two trips to south Korea on behalf of Lockheed to help establish a quality control system for the manufacture of solid rocket fuel.

Seoul Bribes Swedish TV Staff

The reactionary drama "Travel to Pyongyang" slandering the DPRK is now put on the TV screen in Stockholm, according to reports.

This drama presented by a Swedish TV producer with the zealous encouragement of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has a very reactionary content painting a distorted picture of the reality of the DPRK and maliciously slandering and abusing the socialist system of the DPRK.

To produce and screen such reactionary drama is an intolerable provocation against the Korean people and an outright insult to the DPRK.

As for the "producer" of this drama, she visited the DPRK a few years ago as a member of a Swedish TV reporters' team and was accorded hospitality by the people.

A large number of foreign friends who have visited Korea are unanimous in stressing that Korea is the country which fully guarantees the working people all political freedom and rights and material and cultural life.

What prompted this woman, who witnessed the superior socialist system and the brilliant reality of the DPRK, to produce and present such a reactionary drama vilifying the DPRK with fabrications after a few years?

There is the crooked hand of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique stretched her.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique stoop to any infamy and bribe even writers and pressmen for a vile propaganda. By bribing the Swedish TV producer into producing the reactionary drama, they seek to impair the daily rising international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and improve, if only by a little, their position of an "international orphan" in which they are utterly isolated abroad.

The producer and others who participated in the production of the reactionary drama "Travel to Pyongyang", after receiving a few dollars from the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, committed without hesitation the despicable act serving the south Korean puppets as a tool of a foul political purpose.

These wretches produced the reactionary drama distorting the truth to serve the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, discarding the mission of the pressmen to love justice and truth and arouse unbiased public opinion. They are despicable human scum who have neither conscience nor creed.

No matter how desperately the producer and performers may try through the reactionary drama to sling mud at us, deliver the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, traitors, from isolation at home and abroad and zealously defend the "two Koreas" plot and fascist rule of the puppets, they cannot evade a failure.

All those who tried their hardest to distort truth and deceive the people with lies and fabrications faced their doom and met their accursed end.

History will pass a stern judgement on the makers and performers of this drama.

Those who produced the reactionary drama, following the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, can not conceal their true color as the inventors of all intrigues and lies and will invite the denunciation of the unbiased public opinion.

The screening of the drama slandering the DPRK in Sweden totally runs counter to the interests of the two peoples and will adversely affect the development of the relations between the two countries.

The performers of the drama and the organizers of its show should lend an ear to world public opinion, act with discretion and promptly stop the screening of the drama.

Puppet Embassy Councillor Here Reportedly Seeks Asylum in U.S.

According to the Mar. 14 Japanese daily "Mainichi Shimbun" councillor Li Gi Won of the south Korean puppet embassy here slipped away to the U.S. last November to join his family already there.

He reportedly expressed his hope for permanent residence in the U.S. No sooner had he left Japan than he announced he "resigned from his post" in the south Korean "government."

He was coordinator of the puppet economic planning board and arrived at his post as councillor in the puppet embassy here in April, 1976. He was in charge of economic cooperation.

He flew to the U.S. as a diplomat but afterwards he has reportedly filed an application with the U.S. immigration office for changing his status in order to be able to get permanent residence permission.

The U.S. State Department affirmed on Mar. 13 that Li Gi Won is now staying in the U.S. and hoping for a longer stay. His abode is kept in secret.

He was in the position to know the inner mechanism of the controversial dubious relations between the Japanese government and trading companies and south Korean authorities in connection with the construction of the Seoul subway and the Pohang complex.

Last November 18, former south Korean "foreign minister" Choe Dok Sin sought asylum in the U.S. and expressed his determination to activate a campaign against the Pak dictatorship.

Sen. Weicker Raps Past Officials on Koreagate Files

On Mar. 15, Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., said he has seen documents showing that high-ranking federal officials knew from the beginning of the master plan by south Korea to influence U.S. foreign policy through "money and favors."

The member of the Senate Ethics Committee, said he has seen 50 documents—written between 1970 and 1974 with references back to 1963—exchanged by the FBI, CIA, State Department, Justice Department and even the White House.

According to him, those documents showed that there existed a "detailed plan by south Korea to influence by money and favors the foreign policy" of the U.S. and the "planned specifics were known since its inception."

The Senator said the south Korean plan was tracked by U.S. intelligence agencies and "the bribers were known, the bribees were known."

Objectives of "Inchon" Movie Making

The Japanese motion picture company "Toho Film" plans to produce an anti-communist war movie "Inchon" aimed at slandering the DPRK as it is financed by the "unification church" and the "international anti-communist league."

The planned movie wantonly distorts the history of the Korean War, calling the U.S. aggressors a "benefactor of liberation."

Ishii Mitsuharu, the author of the plan and general chief in charge of economic affairs of the "international anti-communist league" and the "unification church," and Tanaka Tomoyuki, director of "Toho Film" company, held a press conference on Feb. 28 in Seoul in connection with the production of the film "Inchon" under the label of a "U.S. film."

The press conference was arranged to advertise the "anti-communist" war film "Inchon" and clearly disclosed the vicious aim sought by the "international anti-communist league" and the "unification church." The Pak Jung Hi junta promised allout cooperation in its production.

At the press conference Ishii said that 20 million dollars (some 5,000 million yen in Japanese currency) would be spent for the production of the film "Inchon" with the mobilization of U.S. and south Korea armed forces and that it would be a U.S.-Japanese-south Korea joint film to be produced with the full cooperation of the Pak Jung Hi junta.

He also said that when completed, the film would be screened in Japan and in those countries which had participated in the Korean War and 50 percent of the net profit would be donated to organizations of these participants.

Ishii's remarks represent the black-hearted political intention of the Seoul "regime" to produce "Inchon" as a film viciously slandering the DPRK and create "two Koreas" under the pretext of the "threat of southward aggression." The scenarist is an ultra-rightist of the U.S. who wrote the script of the war-inciting movie "Green Beret." The "unification church" which backs up its production is a group of fanatic "anti-communist" plotters. It is a despicable detached force of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and a group of mountebanks who played a big part in the bribery scandal of the Pak Jung Hi junta in the U.S. The "international anti-communist league" is likewise an organization of "anti-communist" conspirators.

They are as like as two peas. And the U.S. motion picture "company" which is claimed to have entrusted the production of the movie "Inchon" to the "Toho Film" of Japan is a bogus company. The managing editor of the organ of the "international anti-communist league" framed it up overnight in Los Angeles, the U.S., to make it appear that the movie would be production of an American company.

The proposed movie "Inchon" is, at all points, one for "anti-communist" propaganda, which is directed against the DPRK and designed to incite the war fever, as its content and the background of its making indicate. It is clear that this reactionary film has been planned to defend the U.S. troops' permanent occcupation of south Korea and the "Yusin" fascist dictatorship of the south Korean puppet clique and their brutal suppression of the people.

In this film, the Pak Jung Hi junta seek to preach the "impossibility" of Korean reunification and the "benefit" of the U.S. colonial rule over south Korea and thereby attain "cross-recognition" and "admission to the UN" and create "two Koreas" at whatever cost.

Plan Denounced

DPRK

A commentary of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on March 14 stresses: The Japanese reactionaries must think over the consequences that may be entailed by the production of an "anti-communist" war movie "Inchon" and give up its production at once.

Recently the joint struggle council of movie and theatre workers union of Japan issued a statement opposing the production of the film "Inchon" and its delegation visited the "Toho" motion picture company which is entrusted with its production and demanded the company give up the plan to produce the film. And the "Toho" workers unions also clearly manifested their determination not to give cooperation in its production.

The commentator notes that such struggle of the Japanese film circles and people is a just one opposing aggression and war and aspiring after peace, democracy and justice.

The commentator goes on:

It is also a voice of conscience which does not allow the film, whose intrinsic mission is to depict truth, to be misused by the aggressors and traitors in pursuance of their sinister political end.

As already exposed, the production of the film "Inchon" which is being stepped up through the reactionary collusion of the U.S., Japan and south Korean puppets deals with the landing of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in Inchon during the past Korean War. It will reportedly give a distorted picture of stark historical facts, completely reversing black and white.

All the more intolerable is the fact that plan of its production was made public at a time when the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique launched the war exercise, the largest ever since the Korean Armistice.

It is shameful of the Japanese motion picture company "Toho" to receive dirty money from the south Korean puppets and partake in the disgraceful plan.

The Japanese motion picture company's production of the reactionary film "Inchon" at the request of "anti-communist" organisations is an unbearable provocation against our people and a criminal act designed to obstruct the reunification of the country and sow discord and antagonism within our nation.

It will bring nothing good to the Japanese company to receive money from the south Korean puppets who won ill fame for their international bribery scandal and produce a dirty "anti-communist" film distorting truth. It will only invite more vehement denunciation from the Japanese people and the world people.

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Minju Choson (organ of the Govenrment of the DPRK) in a signed commentary on March 17 brands the scheme of the U.S. and Japanese "anti-communist" elements and south Korean puppets to produce the "anti-communist" war film "Inchon" as an open challenge to the demand of the times and the desire of the people and a hideous crime. It strongly demands a prompt stop to this plan.

The proposed "anti-communist" war picture "Inchon" is based on a blatant distortion of history and it is a shameless challenge to justice and truth, declares the commentary.

Underlying the scheme to distort a hard historic fact, lauding U.S. imperialism, the aggressor, war provocateur and man-slaughter, as "savior" and "knight for freedom", is the sinister intention to cause another Korean war by justifying imperialist aggression, it says. Moreover, it adds, the "anti-communist" war picture "Inchon" has been planned for the dastardly aim to encourage the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the mangy dog of the U.S. imperialists, more zealously to the permanent split of the nation and new war adventures by actively defending their splitting and war manoeuvres.

The conspiracy of the Japanese reactionaries with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is a naked provocation against our people and a dastardly criminal act for obstructing the reunification of Korea and fostering discord and antagonism within our nation, remarks the commentary.

It declares that the production of the film for "anti-communist" propaganda designed to distort a historical fact with lies and fabrications can never be allowed.

Tass

The Tass News Agency March 2 under the headline "Anti-Communist Element in Cassock" exposed the scheme of Mun Son Myong, founder of the "unification church," an anti-communist organisation, to manufacture a reactionary film "beautifying" the U.S. aggression on Korea.

Noting that Mun Son Myong who has earned himself an ill fame as the founder of the "unification church," a reactionary "religious" organisation, made up his mind to stretch his hand to the moviedom and finance film production, the news agency said:

According to a press report, this film requiring 20 million dollars is not one on religion, but one on the U.S. Defence Department. Through it Mun Son Myong intends to embellish the U.S. aggression on Korea and laud the landing operation in Inchon near Seoul which was staged by the U.S. forces under the command of MaCarthur in 1950.

There is nothing strange in that Mun Son Myong styling himself an "apostle of god" before the believers has made such a sudden switchover hardly believable. Because "religion" is nothing but one of the "jobs" of this man. He has another job. That is to raise a malicious anti-communist clamour and praise the activities of those inciting tension in the United States and south Korea, with no small financial "encouragement" of the south Korean and foreign reactionary circles.

The news agency continued:

It is yet early to say how the actors of the film planned by Mun Son Myong will play their role of the military representatives of the U.S. Defence Department. But, Mun Son Myong himself is zealously playing his role of a bellicose reactionary element.

Japanese

The joint struggle council of Japanese film and drama circles on March 1 made public a statement strongly protesting against the plan of the Japanese motion picture company "Toho Film" to produce an anti-communist war film "Inchon" against the DPRK.

The statement said:

1. The production of films beautifying war of aggression played the role of strangulating democracy and laying the basis of reaction in view of the fact that the Japanese and U.S. ruling circles suppressed the democratic forces of Japan under the pretext of "hunting reds" at the time of the Korean War.

2. The production of the film beautifying the Pak "regime" must not be allowed because its cost to the tune of 3,000 million yen comes through the Pak "regime's" channel to show the dark Japan-south Korea fusion.

3. It is clear that today when the Japanese government follows the dangerous line of reviving militarism, the production of this film is planned as part of work for winning public opinion to facilitate its line of militarisation.

It is natural that no cooperation should be given to the production of the film pursuing such dangerous aim.

4. Reaction is raising its head in all spheres, the educational, judicial and press circles included. The production of this film which reflects a part of this trend is a grave challenge to peace and democracy.

The statement said that the dangerous nature of the production of the anti-communist war film "Incon" must be made known to the broad public circles of Japan including all the moviemen and press circles of Japan and a resolute struggle would be waged to stop the production of the film.

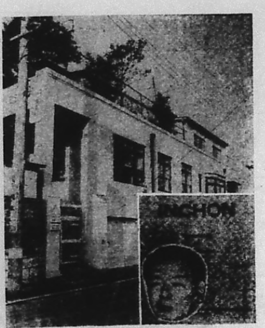
Koreans Here

The plan of the Japanese motion picture company "Toho Film" to produce an anti-communist war movie "Inchon" against the DPRK, financed by the "unification church" and the "international anti-communist league," both notorious anti-communist organisations, has touched off a wave of protest and denunciation in Japan.

Han Myon Gu, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan, and four other representatives of Korean artists in Japan went to the Japanese motion picture company "Toho Film" in Tokyo and handed to its director a written protest explaining why they oppose the production of this anti-communist film and proving the unjustness of the plan.

The protest said: The plan to produce the anti-communist film is an anachronistic one.

The disbursement of the film production cost amounting to over 3,000 million yen by the south Korean "business circles" is something like a "Japanese version" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's dirty bribery of U.S. congressmen. "Toho Film" will find no excuse even if its plan is branded as cooperation in the activities of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency in Japan.



Shown here are the building of the "unification church" based in Japan and Ishii Mitsuji and a copy of the scenario of "Inchon" movie.

Persons protesting "Toho Film" which plans to produce an anti-DPRK movie "Inchon".

"Team Spirit '78" Concludes; Last All-Out Attack Operation Conducted

The support-Pak-at-all-costs largest-scale combined south Korea-U.S. military maneuver "Team Spirit '78" came to a close on Mar. 17, winding up the 11 days of war games simulating a full-scale nuclear attack on the DPRK.

On Mar. 14, a river-crossing exercise, dubbed Operation Yongha (Dragon River), was conducted by south Korean puppet special marine forces and a U.S. 2nd Infantry Division unit in a 1.5km-wide river in the western frontline. Supported by strong combined air forces, the puppet ground forces mounted heavy attacks in simulated counteroffensive operations.

A puppet mechanized division moved to forward "battle areas" and routed "enemy" main forces in mountainous areas in the western frontline.

The Smith Battalion of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division was engaged in ground operations on the eastern frontline.

On Mar. 15, in the ninth-day of the exercise, south Korean and U.S. forces continued their counteroffensive attacks at Nightmare Range north of Seoul. South Korean and U.S. aircraft conducted live shooting operations to provide close air support for ground forces.

Airdrops of logistics supply and evacuation of medical units were also performed by the combined airlift forces.

Those combined ground forces, participating in mopping-up operations in the rear areas of the eastern frontline, rejoined their parent units.

The U.S. and south Korean paratroops parachuted, firing guns in the eastern and central sectors immediately south of the Military Demarcation Line.

In the afternoon, scores of warplanes including Phantom fighter-bombers conducted provocative bombing exercise in the central sector of the front. Guided missiles were fired and various kinds of bombs dropped. The express highway south of Seoul became a makeshift airstrip for war planes.

On Mar. 16, hundreds of puppet army tanks and APCs and thousands of infantrymen launched an "all-out attack" in the central western frontline, culminating the 11-day war games. As the slopes of the targeted hill were screened by smoke, dozens of south Korean and U.S. F-4D, F-4E, F-5A, A-4M, AV-8A and A-7 aircraft roared over the simulated "enemy" positions for close air support.

Tanks and APCs rolled toward simulated "enemy" positions on the hill, crossing a stream by two makeshift bridges installed by tracked vehicles within three minutes. Two Cobra attack helicopters whirled over the "enemy" positions on the slopes of the targeted hill. Then, tens of helicopters airdropped soldiers.

Scores of huge south Korean and U.S. C-130s and C-123 airdropped hundreds of south Korean puppet airborne troops in the "enemy" rear under the heavy protection of fighter aircraft, to intercept the enemy's retreat.

South Korea-U.S. combined air force transport planes airlifted heavy artillery equipment, including several 105-mm howitzers, and other military supplies to the puppet combat troops.

After winding-up the 11-day combined war games, Gen. John W. Vessey, commander of the UN Command in south Korea, who also commanded "Team Spirit' 78", said in a press conference that "the largest maneuver ever held between the two countries achieved its objectives," adding "I might say we've certainly learned that we can do what we set out to do, that is, reinforce the forces in Korea rapidly from the United States and other U.S. bases in the Western Pacific."

The United States promised to withdraw its troops from south Korea, yielding to the strong demand of the Korean people and world peace-loving people. But, in actuality, and clearly shown in "Team Spirit '78", it is massing more aggressive armed forces in south Korea than ever before and stepping up the preparations for a new war.

GI Pullout Seen Delayed beyond Mid-80's

A top Japanese defense official said on Mar. 15 that the American plan to phase out ground troops from south Korea would be considerably delayed beyond the mid-1980's, according to the Mar. 16 issue of the Japanese daily "Yomiuri Shimbun."

The daily quoted the official as saying his prediction was based on an analysis of U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's defense report and of the recent changing trend of the American troops withdrawal plan.

The official cited as reasons for his prediction uncertain prospects for Congressional passage of the Carter administration-proposed $800 million arms transfer bill for south Korea and the planned re-enforcement of the American ground troops in south Korea such as the transformation of one infantry battalion into a tank battalion by the end of this coming September.

Japan's Active Role Denounced

A commentary of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) March 17 branded "Team Spirit '78" as a war game of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance.

The commentator noted: The Japanese reactionaries overtly offer the territory of Japan as a launching base, logistics base and offensive base for the U.S. forces, thus taking an active part in the military exercise.

On the eve of the current war exercise, Japanese reactionaries announced that the Japan "Self-Defence Forces" might be sent to the Korean front to "help in rescuing refugees" in case of "emergency in Korea." This fully disclosed their dark intention to send the Japan "Self-Defence Forces" to join the U.S. forces and south Korean puppet army in a war of aggression against our people. This also shows that the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance based on the U.S.-Japan military alliance, U.S.-south Korea military alliance and "south Korea-Japan treaty" is actually operating.

Hongkong Paper Brands "Team Spirit"

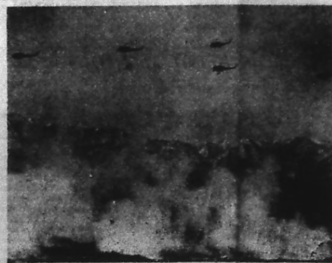
The Hongkong English-language daily "Hongkong Standard" Mar. 14 described "Team Spirit '78" as unnecessary muscle flexing.

The daily said one of the election promises that President Carter made to the American people was that he would reduce military commitments to south Korea and never allow America to become bogged down in a long, costly and futile Asian land war.

The paper also said "'yet this latest demonstration of the U.S.-south Korean military alliance seems to indicate that Carter's election promise has either been forgotten or watered down.

"It was obvious as soon as they began that military cutbacks to south Korea would not be as drastic as Carter had led his electorate to believe. Ground troop withdrawals are being spread over five years and extensive financial aid has been given towards increasing and modernizing south Korea's huge armed forces.

"By flexing the muscles of the U.S. war machine, Carter is acting against the interests of those who want to see a lasting peace in Southeast Asia."



South Korean puppet army helicopters whirl over a targeted hill in the west-central frontline on Mar. 16 during all-out counteroffensive operations in "Team Spirit '78".

Analysis of War Games

The joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise "Team Spirit '78" was finished on Mar. 17. The total number of south Korean and U.S. troops participating in the exercise exceeded 118,000 (73,000 south Korean and 22,000 U.S. troops stationed in south Korea and 23,000 American combat personnel from the continental U.S. and the Pacific region.) while in the beginning of the exercise the number was 107,000.

According to an uniformed source, the exercises cost more than $90 million including $9 million for airlifting to the south Korean war front military personnel and equipment from U.S. mainland and other Pacific regions.

While in previous such exercises, namely, 1969 "Focus Retina" and 1971 "Freedom Vault" the operational areas were south of Seoul, "Team Spirit '78" took place across the country including the vicinity of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

This clearly shows how recklessly the U.S. is racing to the brink of war, defying the strong public denunciations.

As nuclear war games the exercise involved the sophisticated military equipment such as Lance missiles which can be equipped with nuclear warheads and neutron warheads; nuclear-armed carrier *Midway*; B-52 strategic bombers; the U.S. 18th Tactical Flying Corps which has conducted a nuclear bomb dropping exercise; and nuclear-powered submarines.

The exercise underlined the role of U.S. military bases on the islands of Japan. Over 3,000 U.S. Marines stationed in Okinawa participated in the exercise, Lance missiles were airlifted to south Korea from the U.S. mainland via the Yokota Air Force Base near Tokyo.

In this connection spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK denounced the Japanese authorities. Its statement issued on Mar. 6 demanded that the Japanese ruling quarters must desist from the criminal act of offering the Japanese territory as a starting base, logistic base and offensive base of the U.S. forces for Korean aggression the DPRK described it as against the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan and the cause of world peace.

U.S. Defense Secretary Brown Feb. 2 in his annual defense report called Japan the "northern anchor." He also testified at a hearing of the House International Relations Committee on Feb. 22 that air units deployed in the Western Pacific area, naval unis in waters near south Korea and Marines on Okinawa would be thrown into battle zones quickly if an "emergency" occurred on the Korean Peninsula.

The air units deployed in the Western Pacific area mean air units in Kadena Air Base in Okinawa, Yokosuka Naval Base in Japan, Subic Air Base and Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

After all, "Team Spirit '78" was intended to threaten the Korean people with "strength" and, furthermore, obstruct the reunification of Korea and start a new war of aggression on the Korean Peninsula.

It was also aimed at giving "strength" to the south Korean puppet clique which is utterly isolated from and rejected by the people, and letting them maintain the military fascist rule in south Korea and, at the same time, driving them into war adventures against the northern half of the DPRK.

Okinawa Assembly Protests Brown's Statement

The Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Mar. 14 unanimously adopted a resolution, taking issue with U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's statement that U.S. troops in Okinawa might be involved in war if an "emergency" occurred on the Korean Peninsula.

The resolution warned that under U.S. "contingency" plans on the Korean Peninsula, mobilization of U.S. forces could invite retaliatory attack on Okinawa.

"Tonga Ilbo" Discloses Pak's Deceptive "Bumper Harvest"

A recent issue of the south Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo" claimed that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" was exaggerating the rice output of south Korea.

Citing a sharp rise of the rice price, the paper said that "the actual situation is quite different from the authorities' propaganda about a 'bumper harvest'".

The paper wrote:

"The rice price should have usually dropped at this time of the year. But the price is soaring and, worse still, it has long since been difficult to get rice. The price of rice per straw bag jumped up by 3,000-4,000 *won* and, strange to say, it is sold stealthily in the night."

The paper said that "it is necessary to reexamine the amount of rice harvest" last year.

Noting that the amount of rice harvest last year announced by the authorities was 4.16 million tons greater than that made public less that two months before, the paper said: The false statistics are "based on the exaggerated figures."

The Feb. 5 issue of the paper reported: "There are many fabrications in the statistics, among them fictitious figures on agriculture and forestry."

According to the paper, the announced rice output of South Chungchong Province last year was 220,000 tons greater its actual amount and that of Kyonggi Province was twice the actual harvest. In South Kyongsang Province, the paddies announced by the authorities were 25 per cent higher than the actual acreage.

All these exaggerations are intended to advertize the "successes of the '*yusin* (revitalized) system.'"

Solidarity Meet. With S. Korean Workers Held

A meeting for solidarity with the south Korean workers was held in Tokyo on March 10 with the lapse of one year since the publication of the "Declaration of Workers' Human Rights" in south Korea.

More than 100 Japanese workers attended the meeting sponsored by the "Japan Council for Solidarity with South Korean Workers."

A report was made by the representative of the sponsor organisation.

After exposing the brutal suppression of the people by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the reporter referred to the struggle of the south Korean workers for the right to live.

Pointing to the zealous backing of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique by Japan, he called for a struggle in support of the righteous struggle of the south Korean workers and against the influx of the Japanese monopoly capital into south Korea.

A resolution expressing support to the "Declaration of Workers' Human Right" published in south Korea last year was adopted at the meeting.

Meanwhile, the "Japan Liaison Council for Solidarity with South Korean People" had a seminar in Tokyo on March 10.

It was addressed by Wada Haruki, secretary general of the liaison council, and other personages.

They in unison expressed solidarity with the south Korean workers fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the right to live.

U.S. Deputy Sec. Inspects War Games

U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Duncan visited south Korea from Mar. 11 to 15 to inspect the joint war game "Team Spirit '78".

In a statement made upon his arrival at Kimpo International Airport on Mar. 11 Duncan said in effect that "Team Spirit '78" was a demonstration of the "commitment" of the United States to the "security" of south Korea and the "determination" of Seoul and Washington to promote peace.

Gen. Vessey, commander of the UN Command in south Korea, blared on Mar. 12 that the military exercise showed the "ability" to deal with someone.

Duncan said on Mar. 13 that he agreed with south Korean officials that there was a need to modernize the south Korean air force.

In a statement issued upon his departure from south Korea, U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense also said that in support of the U.S. "commitment" to "defend" south Korea, the United States will assist in making available the weapons and equipment necessary to "defend" south Korea.

These remarks clearly revealed once again the aggressive purpose of the war game. By "commitment" and "determination" they mean to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely and resort to "strength" without hesitation.

It is clear that the U.S. seek to obstruct the reunification of Korea at any cost, keep hold on south Korea indefinitely and zealously hasten the preparations for a new war of aggression against the Korean people.

S. Korean Textile Workers Harshly Exploited

... Letter to Japanese Women ...

The women workers at Pangrim Textile, a Japanese jaebol, are now harshly treated under severe work conditions like other south Korean workers.

The countermeasures committee to have Pangrim Textile women workers paid wages in arrears was formed last year to demand a drastic improvement. On January 16, a "letter to Japanese people, especially Japanese women" was issued in the name of its chairperson Kong Dok Kwi.

Follow excerpts of the letter.

It is said that Japan has recently recorded about $8 billion surpluses in trade with the U.S., the suzerain of world capitalism during the one year of 1977 alone, triggering a trade war between the two countries. Such big reports, however, add to our regrets that we have to reveal another dirty aspect of ROK-Japan relations.

Our most sincere hope is that the ROK-Japan problem which has been controversial since the beginning of this year will be solved in a proper way. It is no great problem, but one concerning weak women workers of our country.

There is a company called Pangrim Textile in our country. This company is regarded here as nominally owned by our compatriots in Japan but in reality Japanese are said to hold over 85 percent of its stocks.

Even if the stockholders were our compatriots living in Japan, we think the stocks are Japan's property, for their economic basis is within the Japanese capitalist zone.

Anyway, the way Pangrim Textile came into being here and has developed is not understandable at all.

Pangrim Textile's predecessor was Taechang Textile. At the beginning of 1963 when So Kap Ho, a compatriot in Japan, took over Taechang Textile, the property of the company was estimated at 4 billion *won* in ROK currency. But So paid only 900 million *won*. In addition, So was granted an astonishing privilege, that is, he used no money of his own because 700 million *won* was loaned from the Industrial Bank of our country and the remainder furnished by other banks.

Not is this all. So enjoyed a tax-exemption privilege under the so-called Law on Introduction of Property (for overseas compatriots) when he brought into our country textile machines of no use in Japan where textile industry was no longer prosperous.

Then he has received cash loans of $100 billion at an interest extremely lower than the official rate in our country. In 1967 the fact that the company had smuggled silks was brought to light to the public's surprise. Pangrim Textile was branded as a privileged smuggling *jaebol*.

This is how Pangrim Textile has become a big enterprise which has property swollen 400 times (as of. 1972) and employs 6,000 workers in a matter of less than 10 years since its entry into our country.

There is, however, another decisive way Pangrim Textile has grown by geometrical progression. That is a harsh exploitation of workers of our country.

Three rights of labor are prohibited by law in our country and especially in foreigners-owned companies freedom of labor movement is not allowed at all. Although the Labor Standards Law provides for an eight-hour day, the management refuses to obey the law.

In the case of the women workers of Pangrim Textile, they are forced to work more than 10 hours a day at wages, one-fifth of the minimum wages of the Japanese counterparts.

If Pangrim Textile workers complain about their grievous situation, saying that even animals are worked, given a rest and food, the management officials beat, blackmail and discharge them with no discharge allowance paid.

Under this miserable situation and suppression, which were rampant in the U.S. 100 years ago and in Japan 70 or 80 years ago, the young workers are working, desperately determined to live.

In what circumstances have the girls been brought up?

"My home is in a village in Cholla Province. My family had no land and my father worked as a manservant and mother peddled vegetables to support us, 8 children. I grew up with my companion poverty, not eating full three meals a day. After graduating a primary school while I was often absent from, I served as a housemaid in Kwangju and then came to Seoul. Whenever I applied for a job, I was rejected because of my age (16 years old.) I had to use my sister's name to find a job with Pangrim Textile three years ago. My work there is to carry yarns. This work is a laborious job normally for men, which earned me 80 *won* extra money a day." ("Help Me," Song Jong Im, July 8, 1977)

Eighty *won* is worth of only a cup of noodles or 2 bus tickets. Nevertheless, these young workers who cannot live without earning even this little extra money were fired for joining a protest in which they raised a 14-point demand such as: 1) the regular office-opening and closing hours shoud be kept; 2) legal holidays should be kept; and 3) overtime allowances (two hours a day for the past 3 years) should be paid. Moreover, these young workers, whose poor knowledge of Chinese characters was abused, were made to sign unconditionally resignation documents written in Chinese characters. Resignation was not their real intention. Of course, neither discharge allowances, which ought to be paid to those who had worked for three years, nor overtime pay, were paid. Where in the world is such an unreasonable management?

We, conscientious opposition forces committed to restoration of democracy, united and formed a countermeasure committee to demand 160 million *won* of overtime pays in arrears of Pangrim Textile and has been positively fighting this vicious Japanese *jaebol*.

According to reports, ROK's deficits in trade with Japan were $1.29 billion in 1976 and increased to $1.63 billion during the only 11 months of last year, 1977. This is a concrete example showing that the ROK is being integrated into Japan's commodity market as the days go by. And a petroleum depot, which was not built in Japan due to the opposition by the local residents, is being constructed in the southernmost Kojedo island of our country., and viscose (raw material of chemical fiber and cellophane) plants, which produce the worst pollution, are being removed to the ROK. Recently such industrial waste matters which are said to still cause pollution even after their being burnt are being brought into the ROK.

The pro-Japanese Pak regime deproved our people of their money to raise funds for the constructions of the so-called Masan Free Export Zone and offered privileges for foreign investers. Those that flooded our country are merely consumer industries which have nothing to do with the development of indigenous industries.

As a result, the national economy of our country is losing its independence day by day and the entire ROK workers are totally subjected to the extreme exploitation by Japanese monopolies and are deprived of their minimum life worthy of human beings.

The Pak regime is proud that the tourist industry earned $360 million, but 70 percent of the 1 million odd tourists last year were Japanese. The revenues therefrom is the dirty money which the Japanese used, regarding the ROK as their amusement center and abusing ROK women.

Have Japanese no conscience at all? Do not Japanese understand chastity? How have Japanese mothers failed in the education on chastity for their sons?

Of course, we are fighting against anti-national, anti-human, anti-worker acts of the Pak regime and we know well that a wave of conscience is spreading in Japan, too.

Now is the time to unveil the dirty behind-the-scene dealing between the ROK and Japan from a new angle, that is, from the viewpoint of the human rights problem of ROK workers and the chastity and moral problem of the entire ROK people.

Accordingly, the problem of Pangrim Textile workers or the struggle to obtain back wages should develop into a joint struggle of ROK workers and consciencious Japanese forces against Japanese monopoly capitalists.

I, as a woman, am looking forward to the struggle of Japanese women. Hoping that the resolve of women will expose men's imprudence and that we will be in a deep contact with you as friendly peoples, we demand as follows:

1) Because the wealth of Pangrim Textile has been accumulated as a result of the exploitation of ROK women workers, the Japanese women should rise up in Japan for the redistribution of this wealth.

2) Because the pains and sufferings of the ROK workers are the work of the questionable connection of ROK and Japanese regimes, all the conscientious forces of Japan should make dirty connection cut to help the ROK workers restore their decent life as human beings.

3) The Japanese women should rise up for the struggle to bring back to Japan all the pollution-producing enterprises which advanced into the ROK, to immediately prevent Japanese men from their "kisaeng" trips and to safeguard the chastity of both south Korean and Japanese peoples.

January 16, 1978

Kong Dok Kwi, chairperson of the countermeasure committee for unpaid wages of Pangrim Textile Co., Japanese jaebol and president of the Women's Association of ROK Churches

Seoul's "Special Measures Law On National Defense"

Follows article 9 of the south Korean "Special Measures Law on National Defense" promulgated in Dec., 1971, which disbands all labour movement in south Korea.

Article 9. (Restriction on The Right of Collective Bargaining, etc.) 1. Arbitration by the proper authorities must be requested prior to the exercise of the workers' rights of collective bargaining and collective action, and the arbitration decisions of the said authories must be conformed to under the state of emergency.

2. The President may take special measures to regulate collective action of employees of the following organizations, the collective action of which may impair the national security or hamper national mobilization:

a. Those employed by government agencies or local autonomous organizations;

b. Those employed by government-owned enterprises;

c. Those employed in public-good services;

d. Those employed by enterprises having grave influence on the national economy.

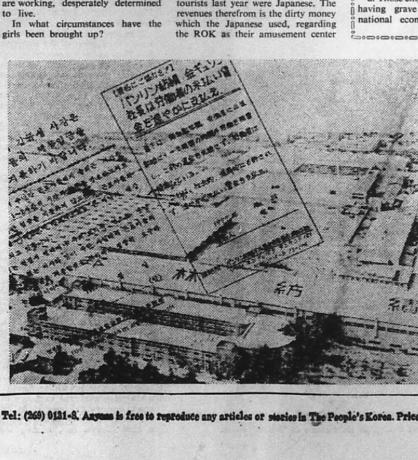


Photo shows a view of the Pangrim Textile and a petition demanding a wage-hike which was signed by the young female workers

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